PART II—Section 2.

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. E. 581—*Edn.* 61-23-3, *dated* 22*nd August* 1923.

The accompanying Report of the Special Committee appointed to submit proposals for the revision of the S. S. L. C. Courses and Curricula is published for general information.

Suggestions and criticisms relating to the subject of the report will be received by Government up to the 25th September 1923, after which the report will be taken for consideration.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REVISE THE S.S.L.C. COURSES AND CURRICULA.

In para 23 of G. O. No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1, dated the 28th May 1921, laying down the future policy in regard to Education, Government were pleased to observe as follows :—

Origin of the Committee.

'In view of the far-reaching changes that have been introduced in the general scheme of Education according to the proposals now sanctioned, the entire curriculum of the S. S. L. C. Course should be examined by an expert Committee on which the University should be adequately represented. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to submit proposals on the subject in consultation with the University Council.'

Accordingly, the University was consulted in the matter and a Committee consisting of the following persons was appointed in G. O. No. E. 346-7—Edn. 121-21-63, dated the 13th July 1922 :—

1. The Inspector-General of Education (Chairman).
2. The Deputy Inspector-General of Education.
3. The Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore.
4. The Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore.
5. The Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore (Secretary).
6. Girls' Schools.—(A) The Principal, L. M. Girls' High School, Bangalore.
7. Do Sri Srirangamma, B.A., Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bangalore.
8. University.—(B) Mr. M. T. Narain Iyengar, M.A., Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
9. Do Mr. B. Venkatesachar, M.A., Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
10. Do Mr. F. R. Sell, M.A., Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
11. Do Sri K. D. Rukminiamma, B.A., Superintendent, Maharani's College, Mysore.
12. Head Masters.—(C) Mr. R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A., Head Master, Maharaja's Coll. High School, Mysore.
13. Do Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., Principal, Government Training College, Mysore.
14. Board of Education.—(D) Rao Bahdur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., Retired Inspector-General of Education, Bangalore.
15. Industries Department—(E) Mr. P. G. D'Souza, B.A., B.E., Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.
16. Aided Schools.—(F) The Rev. A. R. Fuller, B.A., Principal, W. M. Coll. High School, Bangalore.
17. Do Mr. M. Narasimha Murthy, B.A., Head Master, M. M. High School, Mysore.
18. Science.—(G) Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), Lecturer, Govt. Coll. High School, Bangalore.
19. Commerce.—(H) Mr. G. S. Subba Rao, B.A., Head Master, Govt. Commercial School, Mysore.
20. S. S. L. C. Board—(I). Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
21. Do. Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A., Retired Head Master, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
22. Mahomedan Education.—(J). Mr. Mohamed Davood, B.A., Head Master, Govt. High School, Mallesvaram, Bangalore.

II. *Committee's Work.*—The Committee held two meetings. At the first meeting held on 28th October 1922, some of the main points connected with the revision were discussed. Much of the discussion had reference to the chief defect.

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in the present scheme which requires pupils to begin specialization at too early a stage. The subjects of study were decided upon and Sub-Committees were appointed to revise the syllabuses in the several subjects. After the syllabuses were received, the Second Meeting was held on the 12th January, 1923, when all the other subjects connected with the scheme were discussed.

About the same time two Public Meetings were convened in Bangalore by the citizens interested in the subject, in connection with the revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme and copies of resolutions were sent to the Inspector-General. These were placed before the Committee and were given due consideration and discussed at length along with the allied subjects on the agenda of the Committee's Meetings. The courses and curricula have been revised so as to provide continuity of studies from the middle stage as remodelled in the orders on the Educational Memorandum and so as to remove, as far as possible, the defects which have been brought to light by the experience of the past ten years in the working of the scheme.

The following are some of the more important of the points discussed by the Committee:—

(1) The question of specialization	Resolution No. 1
(2) Subjects of study	,, 2
(3) Inclusion of a technical or industrial subject as a Compulsory Course	,, 2 and No. 6
(4) Syllabuses	,, 5
(5) Evaluation of Class Work	,, 9
(6) Age-Limit	,, 11
(7) Compartmental System	,, 10
(8) Medium of Instruction and Translation from and to Classical languages.	,, 7
(9) Private candidature	,, 15
(10) Promotions in High School Classes and selection of candidates for Public Examinations.	,, 14
(11) Drill, Games and Physical Culture	,, 4

III. The resolutions adopted by the Committee on all these points together with the considerations that led to the conclusions are given below:—

(1) SPECIALIZATION—(Resolution No. 1).

The Subject for consideration was, whether the present system according to which specialization commences in the V Form should be continued or discontinued.

The point was discussed at length and the Committee were of opinion that there were several disadvantages in compelling students to specialize at so early a stage. Most pupils selected certain optionals at random, not being able to decide which to take and discovered their mistake too late, with the consequence that their progress in those subjects was very poor and they were unable to change their course of study later on. Further, one of the main objects of the Secondary Education should be to give pupils a thorough grounding in general subjects, before they were required to specialize in any of them or to take up any industrial or technical subject. It was therefore desirable that there ought to be no specialization at any stage of the High School Course.

The Committee accordingly resolved.

Resolution No. 1.—"That there be no specialization in the High School Course, and that during the three years of the High School Course, all pupils should uniformly study the same general subjects of the standard to be prescribed in each by the Syllabuses."

(2) SUBJECTS OF STUDY—(Res. Nos. 2 and 3). TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL COURSE.—(Res. No. 3).

Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy Iyer proposed that the following five subjects constitute the High School Course of three years and be brought up for the Examination:—

English, Second Language, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography.

Mr. Venkatesachar proposed that these be the 'ONLY' subjects of Examination, but that 'DRAWING' might be added as a purely class course.

Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao objected to the proposition that these should be the 'ONLY' subjects of Examination. He was of opinion that in accordance with the practice obtaining in Eton and other centres of education, a higher course of study

should be provided as an optional course for pupils of more than average ability and of special aptitudes, who, in addition to the course common to all, would like to acquire higher proficiency in certain subjects, with a view to continuing allied studies in their College Course. He thought that a Public Examination might be held in these subjects, the marks being recorded in the pupil's certificate, although they might not be taken into account for purposes of eligibility for College Courses. He also said that it was desirable to make provision for vocational training in the High School Course.

Mr. Venkatesachar was against the introduction of any new subject, either general or industrial, on the ground that it would necessarily lessen the time and attention given to the main and general subjects in which a particular standard of attainment was required, as qualifying for admission to colleges and would consequently reduce the level of proficiency reached in them.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller was of opinion that industrial, technical or vocational training should not be made to form part of the High School Course but that such special subjects should be provided for in Technical Schools.

Mr. Sell said that even in England the policy was to give an all round education before giving an industrial or technical education.

Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya was in favour of a uniform course in general subjects for all pupils in the IV and V Forms, followed by a bifurcation of studies at that stage, those desiring to take the University Courses being permitted to continue in the VI Form and those of a technical bent of mind being allowed to take a technical or industrial course.

The Chairman suggested the institution, if possible, of a lower and a higher course of studies in the general subjects, the former being meant for those who were to take a technical course after the High School Course and the latter for those desirous of proceeding to the University.

Mr. D. Venkataramaiya emphasised the importance of technical training as part of the High School Course, and suggested the desirability of providing for an obligatory course in a technical or industrial subject, to be gone through during the regular school hours and added that the technical course might take the place of the proposed optional or higher courses in certain subjects.

The point was further discussed and it was finally resolved:

Resolution No. 2.—That the study of a technical or industrial subject be also made obligatory on all candidates in the High School Course, but that this subject be not required to be brought up for the Public Examination, although attendance in respect of it should be compulsory and should count for term, similar to attendance in respect of the other subjects, and that a list of industrial and technical subjects be drawn up for boys and girls separately and pupils permitted to take up any one of them according to their choice.

Resolution No. 3.—That the following be the subjects of study in the High School Course:—

1. English, 2. Second Language, 3. Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry), 4. Elementary Science (Physics, Chemistry and Physiology), 5. History (Indian and English), and 6. Geography—to be Examination Subjects.

That in addition to the above, pupils should be required to take either a technical or industrial subject which will however, not be an examination subject.

The technical or industrial subjects recommended are

One of the following subjects:—

Technical.—A.—(*a*) Drawing (Freehand and model or geometrical and machine), (*b*) Music, (*c*) Printing, (*d*) Shorthand and Typewriting, (*e*) Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts, (*f*) Precis-writing and Business Correspondence, (*g*) Pedagogics.

Or

Industrial.—B.—(*a*) Electrical Wiring and Fitting, (*b*) Carpentry and Cabinet-making, (*c*) Printing and Book-binding, (*d*) Smithy, (*e*) Mechanical shop and Fitter's Work, (*f*) Pattern-making and Foundry Work, (*g*) Weaving, (*h*) Agriculture.

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Special subjects for Girls:—One of the following :—

C.—(*a*) Needle-work, Embroidery and Dress-making, (*b*) Music (Theory and Practice of Indian Music), (*c*) Domestic Science.

(4) SYLLABUS SUB-COMMITTEES—(Resolution No. 5).

Resolution No. 5.—Resolved that Sub-Committees be appointed to draw up the revised syllabuses.

(Certain Sub-Committees were appointed to prepare syllabuses in the various subjects.)

(5) EVALUATION OF CLASS WORK; (Resolution 9, *a* and *b*).

The resolution of the Public Meeting on this point, *viz.*, that there ought to be no moderation, was given due consideration. The main issue was whether moderation was to be completely given up and the Public Examination marks made the sole criterion of eligibility for College courses or whether moderation should continue and if so, whether the present process could be modified so as to guard against manipulation of form averages. It was thought that the abolition of the system would be opposed to the very spirit of the S. S. L. C. Scheme which laid great stress on systematic class work and insisted upon a reasonable evaluation of such work, as a means of reducing to a minimum, the several disadvantages of a single Public Examination. This was particularly necessary in the case of candidates on the border-line of success or failure. It was at the same time necessary to adopt a formula which while being equally advantageous with the present one, from the pupil's point of view, would tend to discourage manipulation of class averages. It was also necessary, in this connection to specify the items of class work which were to be evaluated, for purposes of moderation. Mr. M. T. Narain Iyengar who gave special attention to the formula of moderation suggested a modification of the present formula which is expected to serve the objects in view.

Resolution No. 9 (a).—It was resolved that the following formula of moderation be adopted :—

EXISTING FORMULA.

$$\left\{\frac{\text{(x) Candidate's individual marks.} \times \text{(b) School average at Public Examination.}}{\text{(a) Form average.}} + \text{(y) Public Examination Marks.}\right\}$$

$$\text{(i.e.,)}\quad \frac{bx+ay}{2a}$$

MODIFIED FORMULA.

$$\frac{\text{(x) Candidate's marks} \times \frac{\text{(b) School average at Public Examination}}{\text{(a) (Form Average)}} + \text{(a) Form average} \times \text{(y) Public Examination marks.}}{\text{(Form Average)} + \text{(School Average at the Public Examination)}}$$

$$\text{(i.e.,)}\quad \frac{bx+ay}{a+b}$$

For Practical application $\frac{bx+ay}{a+b} = \frac{bx+ax+ay-ax}{a+b}$

$$= \frac{x(a+b)}{a+b} + \frac{(y-x)a}{a+b} = x + (y-x)\frac{a}{a+b}$$

Since $\frac{a}{a+b}$ will be constant for each school and $y-x$ can be easily calculated, it is expected that the modified formula will not be more difficult of application than the present one.

Resolution 9 (b)—That it is sufficient if moderation is resorted to in future only in the case of those who are on the border line of success and failure at the Public Examination in any subject or subjects with a view to giving them credit for regular school work to decide their eligibility for College Courses.

NOTE—(1) Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy Iyer is not in favour of moderation of Class marks. (2) Mr. D. Venkataramaiya is not in favour of any complicated formula.

Resolution 9 (c)—That with the exception of the formula referred to above, the present rules for deciding eligibility be followed with certain modifications as detailed in Resolution 10 (*b*) (i), (ii) and (iii).

Resolution 9 (d)—That class work for purposes of moderation be confined in the VI Form to the marks obtained (i) at the First Terminal Examination, (ii) another examination to be held before Christmas, after the lapse of a sufficient interval after the first examination and also (iii) to the note-book work done by each pupil in each subject of the Public Examination.

Resolution 9 (e)—That the maximum for each subject at the Class Examinations be 75 and maximum for note-book work in each subject 25, so as to provide for a uniform total maximum of 100 for each subject at each examination, and that the class marks of each pupil for the year, be the average of the marks of the two examinations (including note-book work).

Resolution 9 (f)—That merit scholarships in the case of successful S. S. L. C.'s be hereafter based on a consideration of the Public Examination marks, and not as at present on a combination of the Public Examination and class marks.

(6) AGE-LIMIT—(Resolution No. 11).

The Committee were generally of opinion that while the present rule under which candidates were to be not less than fifteen years of age on 30th June following the Public Examination should be retained as a general rule, provision should be made, as recently in Madras, for a relaxation in special cases.

Resolution No. 11—Resolved that the present rule regarding age-limit be retained as a general rule, but that the Inspector-General of Education be empowered to relax the rule in favour of girl candidates and to grant exemption up to a period not exceeding one year in the case of boy candidates whose applications are supported by the Head Masters concerned and are at the same time accompanied by a medical certificate of physical fitness from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

(7) COMPARTMENTAL SYSTEM—(Resolution No. 10, *a*, *b* and *c*).

According to the existing rules, the examination subjects are divided into two Groups, A and B, the A Group comprising the subjects, English, Second Language, Elementary Mathematics and Elementary Science, and the B Group comprising the two Optionals and a candidate is declared to have passed in Group A alone or Group B alone or in both according as he has obtained the required minima for passing in them. It was decided to retain a similar compartmental system in the new scheme also.

Resolution No. 10 (a)—It was resolved that English, Second Language, and History and Geography be grouped into one compartment (Group A) and Mathematics and Science grouped into another compartment (Group B) and that the present rule that the candidate should appear for both the Groups at his first attempt may continue.

Mr. Venkatesachar proposed that while the existing rules for declaration of eligibility of candidates who brought up all the subjects (of both the Groups) at the same time, may continue to be applied, a higher percentage of marks should be required of those who would be eligible for a pass in either of the groups alone. He was of opinion that the concession of a Group-pass should not be allowed unless a candidate had shown more than average ability in his performance in that Group. He suggested that a student should get not only 40 per cent in one subject and 35 in the other subjects of Group B, but should also obtain not less than 50 per cent of the total maximum for this Group in order to be declared a pass in that Group. Similarly a pupil getting not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Second Language and 35 per cent in History and Geography, should also get not less than 50 per cent of the total maximum for Group A, in order to be declared to have passed that Group. Dr. Paul Chinnappa proposed an amendment that instead of 50 per cent of the total maximum for each group, 40 per cent might

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be fixed, as, being reasonably high. This was accepted by Mr. Venkatesachar and the amended proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Resolution No. 10 (b) (i).—That on the basis of the final marks (*i.e.*, after moderation) candidates obtaining not less than 40 per cent of the maximum in English, 35 per cent in any three of the other four subjects and 30 per cent in the remaining subject be declared eligible for College courses of study.

Or

Resolution No. 10 (b) (ii).—That on the basis of the final marks (*i.e.*, after moderation) candidates obtaining not less than the State Average plus 5 marks in English and not less than the State Average in the other four subjects be declared eligible for College courses of study.

Resolution No. 10 (b) (iii).—That whether the percentage system or the State Average system be applied, any candidate who has obtained the required minimum in English, but has failed to obtain the minimum qualifying for a pass in one or more of the other subjects, be declared to be eligible for College Courses of study, provided he obtains over and above the minima in the subjects in which he passes taken together, excess marks equal to at least double the deficiency in all the subjects of failure taken together.

Illustration.

	2	3	4	5
	English II Language	History and Geography	Mathematics	Science
Minimum	40	35 in any three and 30 in the remaining subject.		
Suppose a candidate's actual marks are—				
	43	50	25	31	34
		10 Deficiency		1 Deficiency

The deficiencies are 10 in History and Geography and 1 in Science making a total deficiency of 11. The excess obtained over the minima in the three subjects in which the candidate passes (English II Language and Mathematics) aggregate to 12 (3+15+1). As this is less than double the total deficiency, he would *not* pass. If he had obtained 3 marks more in any one of these subjects or 3 more marks in any two or all the three put together, he would have passed.

Similarly the concession of deficiencies being made up by excess marks in the subjects of pass, would be applicable also under the State Average Standard :—

Illustration.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	English	*II Language*	*His. and Geo.*	*Mathematics*	*Science.*
State Average	36	34	36	34	32
Supposing a candidate's actual marks are	41	52	34	24	34
			2 Def.	10 Def.	

The total deficiency in this case is 2 in History and Geography plus 10 in Mathematics or 12 on the whole.

The total excess over the minima in the subjects of pass is 18 in Second Language plus 2 in Science or 20. As 20 is less than double of 12, the boy fails.

NOTE.—Mr. Fuller is not in favour of 10 (*a*) Compartmental System.

1. Miss Butler is not in favour of 10 *b* (i), (ii) and (iii).
2. Mr. Fuller is not in favour of 10 (*b*) (ii) and (iii).
3. Mr. Sell is not in favour of 10 (*b*) (ii) and (iii).
4. Mr. G. S. Subba Rao is not in favour of 10 (*b*) (ii) and (iii).
5. Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy Iyer is not in favour of 10 *b* (iii).

But if he had obtained 4 more in either English or II Language or Science, or 4 more in any two of these or all the three taken together, he would have been eligible.

N. B.—1. Under the existing Rules, the above concessions of deficiencies, being made up by excess marks in the subjects of pass are applicable.

2. The concession of deficiencies in any subjects being made up by excess marks in other subjects *shall not apply* to candidates who would pass in only one compartment.

Resolution No. 10 (c).—For a pass in Group A only, a candidate should get not less than 40 per cent in English, 35 per cent in Second Language, 35 per cent in History and Geography and also 40 per cent of the total maximum for all these three subjects. For a pass in Group B only, a candidate should get not less than 40 per cent of the maximum in either of the two subjects, Mathematics and Science and 35 per cent in the other, and also 40 per cent of the total maximum for these two subjects.

(8) PRIVATE CANDIDATURE.—(Resolution No. 15). The present rule limits the number of attempts on the part of private candidates to two and compels them after two failures to join school, if they should desire to come up again for the Public Examination. This latter condition seemed to be a hardship especially to those who had sought service but yet desired to improve their efficiency and prospects by passing the S.S.L.C. Examination. Further the relaxation of the rule might tend to lessen the congestion in the High Schools.

Resolution No. 15.—It was resolved that there be no limit to the number of times a private candidate might appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, provided that before appearing as a private candidate for the first time, he had already appeared for the examination, as a school pupil.

(9) PROMOTION FROM CLASS TO CLASS AND SELECTION FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—(Resolution No. 14, *a* and *b*)—The subject was discussed at length by the Committee which considered the existing Government Orders and Departmental Circulars bearing on the question. The general opinion of the members was that it was not desirable to withhold any candidate from the Public Examination, except for very special reasons. In regard to promotion however, it was thought that automatic promotion from class to class tended to the weakening of school discipline and to some demoralization of the pupils. It was therefore necessary to lay down a definite standard of performance in class examinations, as the minimum qualification for promotion. The fixing of such a standard would be a means of compelling pupils to work steadily, while its absence might possibly engender indifference and lead to total neglect of work on the part of pupils. The Government Order of 1908 fixed this standard at 35 per cent in English and 40 per cent on the whole (*i.e.*, all the subjects of examination taken together). In practice this had been found to be too high, as generally not more than a small fraction of the pupils of any class actually reached this standard. Having in view therefore the fact that promotions should be liberal, without at the same time encouraging great indifference to or neglect of work, the Committee resolved:

Resolution No. 14 (a).—That as a rule, all pupils should be promoted who obtain not less than 30 per cent in English and 30 per cent on the whole, as calculated upon the marks obtained at both the class examinations and the marks assigned to note-book work.

Resolution No. 14 (b).—Also resolved that no pupil in the VI Form should be detained from the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, except for gross breach of discipline or persistent and wilful neglect of work.

(10) MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.—(Resolution No. 7).

One of the more important resolutions of the Public Meeting related to this subject and it said that Kannada should be made the medium of instruction in all subjects except English Language and that candidates should be permitted to answer all papers on non-language subjects in Kannada. The point was discussed at length

NOTE.—Mr. Fuller is not in favour of Resolution No. 14 (*a*) and (*b*) as they are.

and the Committee finally concurred in the opinion of Government who had considered all aspects of the case, in passing orders on this point. (Para 23 of G. O. No. 11180-250—Edn. 498-20-1.)

Resolution No. 7 (a)—It was accordingly resolved that under the present circumstances, English continue to be the medium of instruction in the High School Classes.

In this connection, the question of translation to and from Classical languages was also considered. At present Classical passages are translated into English and English passages into the Classical Languages. As the Classical Languages are taught through the corresponding Vernaculars, there is no reason why English should be introduced for purposes of translation—a test intended only for proficiency in the Classical Language. In exceptional cases, however, English may be permitted to be used as the medium for translation.

Resolution No. 7 (b)—It was therefore thought desirable that in future, the translation to and from a Classical language should be from and to the pupil's Vernacular. This was considered necessary not only from an educational point of view, but also from an administrative point of view, as the Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian Munshis who teach the Classical languages are generally ignorant of English and teach only through the medium of Vernacular.

(11) DRILL—(Resolution No. 4).

The Committee recognized the importance of physical education in the scheme of general education and it was of opinion that it should be obligatory on every student to attend drill or to take part in some organized games or scouting. But as owing to want of funds and want of other facilities such as play-ground, it was not possible to compel all pupils to become members of the School Sports Clubs, it was considered that membership in private clubs and regular participation in games there might also be recognized for purposes of drill attendance. Similarly participation in Scout activities might be accepted as sufficient for purposes of drill.

Resolution No. 4.—It was resolved that pupils should be required either to attend class drill or to take part in games and sports regularly and that accordingly Heads of High Schools be allowed to certify, under *one* of the following heads, in respect of physical training with regard to each pupil :—

(1) Has attended school drill *regularly*. Percentage of attendance put in is—
(2) Is a regular member of *school* football, cricket or hockey team.
(3) Is a regular member of the *private* (name) cricket, football or hockey team.
(4) Is a Scout and has attended Scout Drill regularly.
(5) Is a regular member of the Physical Culture Institute, Shankarpur, or similar institution.

(12) SUB-COMMITTEE FOR DRAFTING RULES.—(Resolution No. 19):

Resolution No. 19.—Resolved that the preparation of new rules in the light of the changes recommended by the Committee be left to the S. S. L. C. Board.

IV. The other resolutions adopted by the Committee are of secondary importance concerning the detailed working of the scheme. These points are—

(1) Hours of work, duration of periods and allotment of periods to each subject. (Resolution No. 8.)
(2) Oral and Written Tests considered unnecessary. (Resolution No. 16 (*a*).)
(3) The number of class examinations to be held in each of the forms and the part of the year in which they should be held and the proportion of marks between examination work and regular exercise work. (Resolution No. 16 (*b*) and 9 (*e*).)
(4) The form of the S. S. L. C. Certificate. (Resolution No. 12.)
(5) Non-Examinational Compulsory Subjects as affecting second year or supplementary pupils. (Resolution No. 13.)
(6) The maintenance of S. S. L. C. Record of pupils in the Local Examinations Office. (Resolution No. 12 (*c*) and 18.)

The Resolutions of the Committee on all these questions are given below:

(1) HOURS OF WORK.—The chief feature of the recommendation of the Sub-Committees appointed to draw up the syllabuses is

(i) that the present class hours (*viz.*, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. with an interval of one hour from 1-30 to 2-30 P.M.), may be changed as follows :—

11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.
1-30 P.M. to 2-15 P.M. INTERVAL.
2-15 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., and

(ii) that Saturdays be complete Holidays for High Schools.

The English, Science and Mathematics Sub-Committees were of opinion that in the interests of physical education, it was necessary to provide longer intervals in the evening for drill, games, sports or Scout work. It was also necessary in their opinion to dispense with Saturday classes, so that more time might be made available for exercises being written by pupils and valued by teachers. But as some of the subjects like History and Geography and Technical or Industrial subjects required more time than was provided by the Sub-Committee in the proposed time-table, it was found that the additional time required for these subjects could not be got except by continuing to hold classes on Saturdays.

Resolution No. 8 (a)—It was therefore resolved that Saturday classes continue to be held as at present for three periods of 50' each (preferably from 8 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.) uniformly in all High Schools and that the three periods so obtained be distributed so as to give one extra period to History and Geography in all the three forms and one extra period to industrial or technical subject in the V and VI Forms, the remaining period in these two forms and two additional periods in the IV Form being utilized at the discretion of the Head Masters for any special work such as Library work, Laboratory work or special class in any subject.

Resolution No. 8 (b).—That the following be the hours and periods of class work in the High Schools :—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday	11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.—Three periods of 50' each. 1-30 to 2-15 P.M.—Interval. 2-15 to 4-30 P.M.—Three periods of 45' each.
Saturday	8 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.—Three periods of 50' each.
Total ...	33 periods per week—(18 of 50' each plus 15 of 45' each).

Resolution No. 8 (c)—That the following allotment of time to the various subjects be adopted as a general rule :—

	IV Form No. of periods per week	V Form No. of periods per week	VI Form No. of periods per week
English	7	7	7
Second Language	4	4	4
Mathematics	6	7	7
Science	6	7	7
History and Geography	5	5	5
Industrial or Technical	3	2	2
Total ...	31+2 extra for special work.*	32+1 extra for special work.*	32+1 extra for special work.*

(Provision to be made for Moral Lessons, if necessary.)

(*Vide* Resolution 8 a.)

Resolution No. 8 (d)—That the syllabuses furnished by the English, Mathematics, Science and History Sub-Committees be referred to a select Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen, for further scrutiny and consolidation:—

1. Mr. M. T. Narain Iyengar, M.A. (Chairman).
2. Mr. F. R. Sell, M.A.
3. Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T.
4. Mr. B. Venkatesachar, M.A.
5. Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T.
6. Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A.

(The Committee to meet after Government have generally approved of the recommendations of the Special Committee.)

(2) TESTS—*Resolution No. 16 (a)*—Resolved that the practice of treating 'TESTS' as an item of Class work for purposes of moderation, be discontinued, as they have been found by experience to be not only impracticable but to absorb a large portion of the time that might be more usefully employed in teaching.

(3) NUMBER OF CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—*Resolution No. 16 (b)*—Resolved that there be only two examinations a year in each of the IV, V and VI Forms one at the end of the first term and another to be held before Christmas in the VI Form and at the end of the second term in the IV and V Forms.

(4) THE S. S. L. C. BOOK.—One of the resolutions of the Public Meeting suggested a change in the form in which the Secondary School Leaving Certificate is issued. The present S. S. L. C. Book was considered by the Special Committee as somewhat voluminous.

Resolution No. 12 (a)—Resolved that a certificate on a single half sheet (folded in two breadthwise) be hereafter issued in place of the present S. S. L. C. Book and that it contain information on the following points:—

Left Hand Page—

I. (1) Candidate's full name.
(2) Father's name.
(3) Date of birth.
(4) School or schools in which he studied during the High School Course and the school from which he last appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination.

II. (1) Character and conduct.
(2) Proficiency in games and sports.
(3) Special aptitudes, if any.
(4) Technical or Industrial subject in which he underwent a course in the High School.

Right Hand Page—

FINAL MARKS.

(1) English.
(2) Second Language.
(3) History and Geography.
(4) Mathematics.
(5) Science.

*(Declared E. C. and P. S.)
(Passed in Group A.)
*(Passed in Group B.)

Resolution No. 12 (b)—That the certificate forms (copies to be printed and supplied to candidates on payment of cost) be sent up by the Heads of High Schools with their signature to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than 31st January.

Resolution No. 12 (c)—That in future S. S. L. C. Books need not be maintained for the pupils, but that the marks obtained by the S. S. L. C. candidates, and by the pupils of the IV and V Forms for the whole year be sent to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the dates to be specified by the S. S. L. C. Board.

Mr. Fuller is not in favour of Res. No. 12 (c) and Res. No. 18.

(5) NON-EXAMINATION COMPULSORY SUBJECTS AS AFFECTING SECOND YEAR OR SUPPLEMENTARY CANDIDATES.—*Resolution No. 13.* (i) Drill or games and (ii) an industrial or technical subject forms the non-examinational obligatory course recommended

*. Rubber stamp to be affixed according as the candidate has passed the full examination or only a Group.

by the Special Committee. Of these, drill, scouting or games were considered by the Committee to be absolutely necessary for all pupils, boys or girls, whether they were first year pupils or were taking a supplementary course, in any class. In the case of the other subject, industrial or technical, it was resolved as follows.—

Resolution No. 13—That it may be left to the option of a candidate, whether or not to undergo the class course in that subject, during his supplementary general course in the VI Form.

(6) S. S. L. C. RECORD.—*Resolution No. 18*—Resolved that the record of the pupils' work and attendance in the IV, V and VI Forms continue to be obtained from the Heads of High Schools in a suitable form (to be uniformly used by all High Schools) and maintained by the S. S. L. C. Board.

V. The points discussed above cover almost the entire ground of the S.S.L.C. Scheme, and the resolutions, especially in regard to (i) the question of specialization, (ii) the subjects of study, (iii) syllabuses, (iv) evaluation of class work and (v) the compartmental system, are calculated in the opinion of the Committee, to be a healthy compromise between the old Matriculation, and the present S. S. L. C. Scheme, as the disadvantages generally attributed to both these systems will, it is hoped, be removed by the revision now recommended.

ANNEXURE.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. SPECIALIZATION—*Resolution No. 1.*—
   Specialization to be discontinued. There ought to be a three-year course in all the subjects of study prescribed for the High School Classes for all pupils, uniformly.

2. TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL COURSE—*Resolution No. 2 and Resolution No. 6.*—
   Technical or Industrial subject to be obligatory but non-examinational.

3. SUBJECTS OF STUDY—*Resolution No. 3.*—
   Subjects of Study for Examination.

4. DRILL—*Resolution No. 4.*—
   Drill compulsory.

5. SYLLABUSES—*Resolution No. 5.*—
   Syllabuses prepared by Sub-Committees of experts in English, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography.

6. *Resolution No. 6.*—This resolution goes with Resolution No. 2, as being a slight modification of the latter.

7. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION—*Resolution No. 7.*—
   (*a*) Medium of Instruction to continue to be English for the present.
   (*b*) Translation to and from a Classical Language.

8. HOURS OF WORK AND ALLOTMENT OF PERIODS TO SUBJECTS—*Resolution No. 8.*—
   (*a*) Saturday Classes to continue.
   (*b*) Hours of work—total periods 33 (18 of 50 plus 15 of 45 each).
   (*c*) Allotment of periods to various subjects.
   (*d*) Syllabuses to be referred to a Special Committee for consolidation.

9. MODERATION—*Resolution No. 9.*—
   (*a*) Moderation (*i.e.*) evaluation of class marks for purposes of declaring eligibility for College Courses to continue and the moderation factor to be slightly altered with a view to discourage manipulation of class averages.
   (*b*) Moderation to be resorted to only in the case of candidates failing at the Public Examination.
   (*c*) Existing Rules regarding the minima to be obtained in each subject for a pass, to continue to be applied with slight modification.
   (*d*) Only two class examinations in each form—I Term Examination before Dasara and II Term Examination after due interval,—Note-Book work in each subject to be maintained.
   (*e*) Maximum for each subject to be 75 marks and for note-book work in that subject, 25 marks at each examination.
   (*f*) Public Examination marks to be the basis for determining merit scholarships.

10. COMPARTMENTAL SYSTEM—*Resolution No. 10.*—

(*a*) Compartmental system to continue—English, II Language, History and Geography to be Group A; Mathematics and Science to be Group B.

(*b*) Minima for a full pass (*i.e.*) in all subjects.

(*c*) Minima for group passes.

11. AGE-LIMIT—*Resolution No. 11.*—

Age-limit to be relaxed in favour of girl candidates and exemptions to be granted in special cases to boy candidates.

12. S. S. L. C. FORM—*Resolution No. 12.*—

(*a*) The form of the S. S. L. C. to be altered.

(*b*) The time of its despatch to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards.

(*c*) The present S. S. L. C. Books to be dispensed with.

13. *Resolution No. 13.*—The course in a technical or industrial subject or drawing to be optional in the case of second year students or those taking a supplementary course in the VI Form.

14. PROMOTIONS AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—*Resolution No. 14*

(*a*) Promotions to be based on class performance.

(*b*) No student should be detained from Public Examinations, except for gross breach of discipline and for persistent and wilful neglect of work.

15. PRIVATE CANDIDATURE—*Resolution No. 15.*—

Present Rule regarding private candidature on the part of boys to be relaxed.

16. TESTS, ORAL OR WRITTEN—*Resolution No. 16.*—

(*a*) Tests to be discontinued.

(*b*) Only two examinations to be held in each year in the IV, V and VI Forms.

17. SUBJECTS OF TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL COURSE—*Resolution No. 17.*—

Subjects recommended for Technical or Industrial course. Maintenance of S. S. L. C. Record at the Local Examinations Office.

18. *Resolution No. 18.*—High Schools to continue to send record of pupils' work and attendance to the Local Examinations Office.

19. SUB-COMMITTEE FOR DRAFTING RULES—*Resolution No. 19.*—

Appointment of a Sub-Committee to draft the revised rules.

No. 394—*C. B.* 16-23-24, *dated* 3*rd August* 1923.

It is hereby notified that on account of Khedda Operations, all kinds of shooting, netting, beating of game and fishing in the State and District Forests of the Heggaddevankote Taluk are prohibited from 15th August to 15th December 1923.

No. G. 3458—*G. M.* 67-23-1, *dated* 20*th August* 1923.

Friday, the 24th August 1923, is hereby declared as a General Holiday for all Government Offices, Courts and Educational Institutions in the State on account of the Last day of the Mohurrum instead of Thursday, the 23rd idem, as previously notified.

No. E. 535—*Edn.* 23-23-7, *dated* 18*th August* 1923.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the Committee of Management of the Public Library, Mysore be reconstituted as follows:—

Members elected by subscribers.

1. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law (President).
2. „ B. M. Srikantiah, M.A., B.L.
3. „ A. R. Wadia, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
4. „ M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
5. „ Miss. C. E. Parsons.
6. Mr. N. Narasimhamurthi, M.A., B.L.
7. „ H. S. Nanjundaiah, M.A. (Hon).

Members nominated by Government

1. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L.
2. „ Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., MED.
3. The Rev. E. S. Edwards.
4. Mr. N. Desikacharya, B.A.
5. „ N. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.
6. „ R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, B.A.
7. „ S. Sivaraman, M.A., L.T.
8. „ M. S. Rama Rao.

By Order,

K. MATTHAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.